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Wednesday, August 24, 1910.

If Senator Aldrich has enough, where
did he get it?

They claim that those oiled roads
are "pretty slick."

It was a rapid transition from Uncle
Joe to Uncle Joke and then to Uncle
Jonah.

Is there anything with nerve enough
to say that Sara Bernhardt can't "come
back"?

Our bogus prophet wants everybody
to mind his own business—everybody
but himself.

We can't think of anything more to
say to the poolroom operators than
"Good-by."

They say that the Colonel has been
so kind as to accept President Taft's
humble apologies.

If these food prices keep going up
we all will have to begin to pray for
another manna storm.

No decent man will complain because
of the activity of the game warden in
potting the pot-hunters.

Being hitherto unable to hide himself
from the world, Doctor Cook has now
gone to live in Brooklyn.

Can't blame President Taft for not
wanting those hand-down policies
shoved onto him all the time.

Those coal bids tendered to the City
Board of Education give evidence of
either very fine figuring or capable
mind-reading.

Probably the very best reason for
believing that there is a split in the
Republican party is in that neither side
of it will admit it.

And you all must understand that
when it comes to political offenders,
Teddy eats one of 'em for breakfast
every morning. Br-r-r-r!

Doubtless Governor Spry's announce-
ment that we are to hold an election
on November 8th came as a great sur-
prise to the Federal bunch.

Speaker Cannon declares that he will
never retire from politics as long as he
lives; and as for dying—well, that's
the very last thing he'll do.

Gronway Grouch grunts that Moses
couldn't have brought water from that
rock by striking it with his staff if
there hadn't been any rock.

Maybe the Board of Education opened
this school year a week ahead of the
usual time simply because it would take
typical advantage of the fact that the
schoolboy can't vote.

"Does the Mormon church influence
Washington?" is asked. To hear Joseph
F. Smith say it, it does not; but then,
he also says that it is right for him
to lie occasionally.

A California hotel was set afire by
a rat nibbling matches. Of course, this
will be used as another argument to per-
suade the girls to quit wearing the
one, but not to quit making the other.

Tater Whistlebreaches says that if he
didn't wear long whiskers, he'd have
to wear a white collar; and if he wore
a white collar, somebody'd think he
was a candidate and strike him for a
cigar.

Now we are told that President Taft
and Colonel Roosevelt are in loving po-

litical embrace; but somehow or other,
even from here, we can see the end of
the big stick protruding from under
the Colonel's coat-tails.

THE SPLIT IN NEW YORK.

The long Taft letter printed yester-
day morning in the dispatches merely
emphasizes the trouble in New York.
It clears the position of President Taft,
however, with regard to that split, lo-
cating him definitely on the Roosevelt
side of it. At the same time, being
there, he is necessarily on the side op-
posite to that occupied by Vice-Presi-
dent Sherman. Sherman is with the
New York "machine." Roosevelt is
against it and Taft is with Roosevelt.

Necessarily this division will make
a bitter fight for the capture of the
New York State convention, and
whichever side wins, the other side will
take revenge; so that we judge there
is little chance for the Republicans to
carry New York this year.

The New York machine men, under
the leadership of Tim Woodruff, are
definitely and positively against Roose-
velt. They hoped to so shape things
as to carry President Taft with them.
They had good reason to hope for this,
since Taft changed his position radically
on the tariff law of last year, first
demanding that his promises in his
campaign speeches for a revision of
the tariff downward should be kept,
and then turning his back squarely
upon that position and commending a
tariff law that was not in the least
shaped on the lines of those speeches.

But President Taft, it appears, did
not dare to break with Roosevelt; he
would rather break with the New York
machine. He hoped, of course, that
matters would so shape that he would
not have to break with either. This,
however, was a futile hope, because the
New York bosses are just as earnest
and just as aggressive in their way as
Roosevelt is in his way. And so when
the crisis came it was impossible to
avoid taking sides with one or the other.
There was no middle ground. And
Taft embraced Roosevelt.

President Taft and Mr. Roosevelt
therefore are definitely arrayed against
the Republican bosses of New York
State. They hope to wrest the control
of the Republican party away from
those bosses at the coming Republican
State convention. It is hardly possi-
ble, however, to conceive of any hope
that could entertain of carrying the
State of New York at the November
election in case they do this. Prob-
ably, however, they are willing, in the
interest of the party's future and of
party cleanliness to forego the hope
of immediate victory, if they can so
purify the party that it may hope to
win later. Such purification would, of
course, involve the elimination of
Payne, Woodruff, and all those who
control the party in New York, and it
would necessarily imply an honest
revision of the tariff, which that old
gang have persistently, definitely and
successfully resisted thus far. They
are, however, up against it now, and
it will be a miracle indeed if they are
able to maintain their ground against
the combined attack of President Taft
and Mr. Roosevelt. At the same time,
they will easily be able to knife the
candidates put up by the Taft-Roose-
velt combination and get square with
them in that way. After the election,
there will doubtless be a demand for
harmony, reconciliation, and a reorgani-
zation of the party, in which both sides
will receive such recognition as their
strength will enforce.

MR. BARRY IN PEARSON'S.

In the September Pearson's Maga-
zine is a very strong article by Mr.
Richard Barry, who spent some time
in this city last spring investigating
certain social and political problems,
the latter especially as presented by the
attitude of the Mormon priesthood in
its assumption of political and civil rule.
It is entitled "The Political Menace
of the Mormon Church." The article
shows that from the first political domi-
nance was the dream of "the prophet,"
Joseph Smith. It shows that it was
not only the dream but the practice of
Brigham Young, and that the aim and
object constantly kept in mind by the
Mormon leaders has been and is to have
a political foundation in Utah and
neighboring States that would give
them influence in the Nation and finally
the balance of power and therefore
control of the Republic. And this ar-
ticle, which is strong and well written,
will be followed in the October num-
ber of Pearson's by an article on the
prevalence of the practice of polygamy
throughout the Mormon jurisdiction,
and showing how political control of
those States permits this violation of
civilized custom and law. It will also
show the evil influence of the Mormon
church on the women of the West by
denying the moral sentiment of so
many of them with respect to the prac-
tice of polygamy.

There are some blemishes in the ar-
ticle which could easily be corrected by
a little revision. On page 320 there is
an apparent commingling of the move-
ments of the army under Johnson with
those of the forces sent from the west
under General Connor. The two might
have been more clearly separated, as they
should be, and it would be easy to do
this. Again, on page 326 of the maga-
zine, he speaks of the manifesto as
having been issued by President Snow
instead of by President Woodruff. And
(page 321) the Smith quotation is in-
exact. These lapses will of course be
seized upon with glee by the Mormon
writers and apologists as sufficient reason
to discredit the whole article; but
those conversant with the situation will
easily see that these minor discrepan-
cies in no way affect the truthfulness
and general faithfulness of the presen-
tation. Mr. Barry is a writer of
ability and of force. He was here long
enough to get at the "true inward-
ness" of the situation, and has got at
it in admirable form. We commend the

article to the attention of a candid pub-
lic as something eminently deserving
its notice and credit. It is an article
of which the Eastern public should take
keen and earnest notice, as giving them
information that is reliable and warn-
ing of tendencies and encroachments
which if unchecked will in the near
future be knocking at their own door.

THE EARLY SCHOOL CALL.

There is getting to be a good deal of
comment upon the action of the board
of education of this city in advancing
the opening of the schools by one week
ahead of the time usually fixed there-
for. The date fixed this year is next
Monday, August 29th. Certainly an
awkward time, because a good many
people off on their vacations would not
expect to be back until the end of Aug-
ust. Nobody had thought about the
schools opening until after Labor Day,
for to open before places a holiday al-
most right at the beginning of the
school year, thus interfering with the
programme of getting settled. Those
who are already back from their vaca-
tions or expect to be back within a few
days, will hardly be ready and their
children properly prepared for the
school opening by next Monday. There
is no reason to expect this early
school opening. The people did not pre-
pare for it, and undoubtedly the open-
ing will show a smaller attendance
than opening day has ever done hereto-
fore for that reason. A number can
not be here and a number of others
who are here will not be ready.

There is also complaint by reason of
the fact that in the majority of indi-
vidual cases children are already over-
burdened with study and the work
they will do in the "middle of the
summer" will be listless and of small
account. They urge that the children
should have a longer vacation, espe-
cially this year, when, contrary to the
usual course of events, the sultry spell
has not even yet been broken. Ordina-
rily this is broken by the middle of
August, but not so this year.

Others say that the children should
have a longer vacation anyway, as they
understand that it is proposed to run
the schools a week longer at the close
of the year, which would bring the close
of schools past the middle of June,
so that the summer vacation would be
shortened by at least a fortnight.

Another proposition is that school
children need to be better clothed when
school begins and this is a very con-
siderable item in families where there
are a large number of children. Many
families will feel this keenly. By per-
mitting the children to earn a little
money on their own account this earn-
ing would go far toward providing
funds for dresses and shoes. Besides,
the weather has a good deal to do with
the clothing. Children going to school
in this hot weather need light clothes,
and new suits of light clothes would
be to be comfortable during the hot spell.
This, however, cannot be expected to
last much longer, and the new summer
clothes would be out of use as soon
as the cool weather comes, and new and
heavier clothing will have to be bought.
Again, it is urged, the teachers re-
quested and received an increase of sal-
ary amounting in the higher grades to
about \$2.50 a month. The custom has
been, and no doubt will be repeated this
year, to give two weeks' vacation each
year at Christmas and at Easter or
conference time. Under the new sys-
tem the teachers will be required to
work two weeks in addition, and in
consequence will be required to work
at a reduction of salary rather than
an advance.

We think that those reasons are cu-
mulative, and should be considered by
the Board. It might well be thought
that they are sufficient to cause a re-
consideration of the date, and the fix-
ing of a new date which would not be
prior to Labor Day.

FERNSTROM ON PERSONALITIES.

It is not easy to gather Councilman
Fernstrom's point of view when he pro-
tests that he has made no personal as-
saults upon any member of the Coun-
cil. In reply to Mr. Mulvey's sugges-
tion, "I don't suppose you have ever
attacked any other member of this
Council personally?" Mr. Fernstrom
replied, "I challenge anyone to show
that I have ever done so." And this
right after he had opened the ball him-
self by proclaiming Councilman Mulvey
to be a law-breaker, in effect a criminal.
And yet that was not a personal
attack upon Mr. Mulvey, accord-
ing to Fernstrom! But when Mulvey
very naturally retorted upon Fernstrom
for his assault, calling him a liar, that
was deeply personal and offensive!

Mr. Fernstrom during the same ses-
sion of the Council made a personal
attack upon a church Republican jus-
tice of the peace for holding that slot
machines are not gambling devices; and
Fernstrom further said that it looked
to him as though the police department
was in league with the saloons in vi-
olating the law. He also suggested that
the presiding officer of the Council was
attempting gag rule because that pre-
siding officer did not see fit to sum-
mon in the police when the police were
not under investigation.

It would seem, therefore, that Mr.
Fernstrom swept the gamut of personal-
ities from calling a fellow Councilman
a law-breaker to arraigning a church
Republican justice of the peace, then
the presiding officer of the Council, and
finally the whole police department as
in league with saloonkeepers for vi-
olating the law. That seems to be rather
a vigorous personal campaign of ob-
loquy for a man who during the same
session took pains to explain that he
never indulged in personalities. Still,
Mr. Fernstrom is a good deal like some
other church dignitaries; you can never
know what he means by what he
says. All that can be done in his
case is to show to the public what he is

doing and saying, and let that public
make up its own mind as to his course.
Still, it does seem rather raw for a man
to make four distinct, separate and
unjustifiable personal raids involving a
large number of people, all this in one
evening, and at the same time utterly
disclaim all use of personalities in his
official career.

THE COAL COMBINE.

The board of education of this city
appears to be in hard luck with regard
to its contract for a supply of coal for
the schools. For two times now the
board has advertised for coal bids, and
both times has received identical figures
from all of the coal supply companies
that have power to fill the contract.
This can mean but one thing, a com-
bination and agreement on prices
throughout. It is not easy to see what
the board can do about it. It cannot
get coal except from these companies
that are in the combine. Perhaps, how-
ever, it can give the contract to a com-
pany that will not divide supply for
the schools with a member of the board
of education, and so will help by that
much to break up the combine that has
evidently been formed partly because
of the action of the board hitherto in
its awarding of coal contracts.

Possibly if the board should make
an award to a company or firm that is
not considered by some of the bidders as
in the least likely to get the award,
there might be such consternation and
scrambling as would bring some of the
dealers to their senses. The board has
a good opportunity now to inflict a blow
on the combine by doing something that
the combine has evidently not
reckoned upon, and that would be a
surprise to it. We do not expect that
the board could reap any advantage
from this during the present school
year, but at least it could lay the founda-
tion for a genuine competition in the
future.

ELDER OKEY, CELESTIALIZER.

There are so many of those cases of
new polygamy that it is not to be won-
dered at that The Tribune is unable
to recall them all at once. Besides, to
treat them all in one article would be
beyond the ordinary newspaper capacity.
We trust that this explanation of
an apparent neglect of him will be ac-
cepted in the proper spirit by Elder
William Okey.

Elder Okey is a prominent citizen of
Nephi, Utah. He is well-to-do and
more or less well liked by his neigh-
bors and fellow citizens. We are led
to say this because the said neighbors
and fellow citizens attribute to him a
fine ability to take good care of any
dollar or lesser coin that might hap-
pen to stray his way—as any man has
a perfect right to do, even if it does
render him a bit illiberal. But that is
a little astray from the subject.

Once upon a time there was in his
household a comely maiden in domes-
tic service. Her name was Olena Jor-
gensen. The master of the house looked
upon her and saw that she was attrac-
tive in looks as well as in disposition.
With characteristic energy Elder Wil-
liam opened up a siege at her heart's
citadel, and the goo-goo eyes that that
man made are said to have been just
altogether irresistible. The girl capitu-
lated, became living wife number two,
and now they have a tidy family resid-
ing at Nephi, and both are on their
happy way to the Mormon "celestial
glory." It was in the year 1897 that
the thing happened—that is, that was
the time the polygamous marriage cer-
emony was performed in Juarez, Mex-
ico.

This makes one hundred and sixty-
three of those "few sporadic cases"
that we have heard about from the
Mormon king.

THE MANIFESTO AS A TRICK.

Many times it has been said by Mor-
mons themselves that there are numer-
ous interpretations placed upon the
Woodruff manifesto of 1890, as to its
real meaning and scope.

That there are such is evidenced in
the fact that there are two different
modes of matrimonial practice under
the document. But perhaps President
John Henry Smith has got at the intent
that is mostly attributed to the mani-
festo by those who are naturally or
by teaching and training given to the
thought and practice of polygamy. Not
long after the manifesto was issued,
John Henry gave it out plainly to a
gentleman of his acquaintance, with
whom he was walking at the time, that
the church issued that document as a
"trick to beat the devil at his own
game."

Now, it must be apparent to all, in
view of the renewed and increasing
practice of polygamy in the Mormon
church, that this interpretation of the
intent of the manifesto as given by
John Henry Smith is very largely ac-
cepted as the correct one. Apostles
John W. Taylor and Matthias F. Cowley
have an interpretation of their own; and
that was that the document inhibited
polygamous practices in the United
States alone, and that a man could still
go to a foreign country and take new
wives. This they did numerous, but
of late they have varied their practice.
At least, such is the case with John
W. Taylor, for he married the Sand-
berg girl polygamously in this city last
year.

There is one significant thing about
all these different interpretations. No
matter in which way the manifesto is
viewed, however varied may be the dif-
ferent meanings attributed, those who
entertain those differing views have but
one practice—they continue to marry
polygamously.

ROYAL
Baking Powder
Absolutely Pure

TODAY IN HISTORY

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1910.

Washington Burned by the British.

Hardly an event connected with the
second war with Great Britain aroused
so universal a spirit of indignation on
the part of the people of the United
States—so united a sentiment of hos-
tility against her ancient enemy—as the
capture and burning of Washington City,
the federal capital, on August 24, 1814.

The commencement of this year was
distinguished by military and political
occurrences of transcendent importance.
The British government decided to lay
waste the whole American coast from
Maine to Georgia. About the middle of
August an English squadron of between
fifty and sixty sail arrived in the Ches-
apeake to strike the first decisive blow,
namely, an attack on Washington. The
British force was divided into three
parts. One division was sent up the Po-
tomac and another was dispatched to
threaten Baltimore. The main body ac-
crued the Patuxent, approaching with the
intention of destroying Commodore Bar-
ney's flotilla, which had taken refuge at
the head of that river, but with the real
intention, as it was soon discovered, of
attacking Washington. The head of
frigate navigation on the Patuxent was
reached on the 19th of August. The fol-
lowing day the land forces embarked to
the number of 6000. By the 23d the Brit-
ish were within twelve miles of the
capital.

The American army that was available
for defense of the city was 3200 men,
with seventeen pieces of artillery. On
the morning of the 24th various reports
were brought to the United States head-
quarters of the movements and intentions
of the British. Finally they made their
appearance and, although they were
met with stubborn resistance, the raw
American troops were not able to re-
sist the seasoned British soldiers, and
the Americans were compelled to retreat
at every point. Finally the British had
a clear field and marched triumphantly
into Washington and began to carry out
the threat of the commanding invader—"I
will make a cow pasture of these Yan-
kee capital grounds."

The British, after they had received
the capitulation of the city, started to
set fire to it, burning the capitol, the
president's house and other public
buildings. An English narrator who was
present tells the story in the following
descriptive way: "The blazing of houses,
ships and stores, the report of exploding
magazines and the crash of falling roofs
was one of the finest sights to be con-
ceived. The sky was brilliantly illumi-
nated by the conflagration. The scene
was striking and sublime as the burning
of St. Sebastian's. Towards morning
a violent storm of rain accompanied
with thunder and lightning came on,
whose flashes seemed to vie in brilliancy
with the flames which burst from the
roofs of burning houses, while the thun-
der drowned the noise of falling walls
and was only interrupted by the occa-
sional roar of cannon and of large depots
of gunpowder as they exploded one by
one."

On account of Washington being the
seat of government of the American re-
public, its capture occasioned great eci-
tation on the part of the British and much
chagrin and indignation throughout the
United States—indeed, the whole civilized
world exclaimed against the act as a
violation of the rules of modern war-
fare. So overwhelming was the effect
upon the people of the United States
of the wanton burning and plunder of
their capital that party spirit instantly
vanished and with it the dissensions
of the nation almost ceased. The govern-
ment and the whole country was in mo-
tion. It was not long, however, after the
burning of Washington that the war was
over and the public buildings in the cap-
ital city were soon replaced by substan-
tial structures.

On August 24 occurred the destruction
of Pompeii in 78. It is the date of the
massacre of St. Bartholomew in 1572; and
the battle of St. Albans, Md., in 1455.
August 24 is the birthday of Letitia Bonaparte,
the mother of Napoleon (1750);
the death of Wilberforce, the philanthropist
(1759); Joseph E. Worcester, the lex-
icographer (1784); and William Walter
Phelps, statesman and jurist (1830). It
is the date of the death of Thomas Blood,
who attempted to steal the crown
jewels of England (1680); and Napper
Tandy, the Irish patriot (1803).

LOCAL HISTORY

WHAT HAPPENED AUGUST 24.

1849—William W. Phelps ascended to the
top of Mount Nebo, south of Utah
valley, to make scientific observa-
tions.

1853—Elders Samuel A. Woolley and Wil-
liam Rotheringham left Calcutta in a
government bullock train on a mis-
sionary trip to the interior of India.

1854—John F. Kinney of Iowa succeeded
Lazarus H. Reed as chief justice of
Utah.

1867—The Provo meeting house was dedi-
cated.

1868—Captain Horton D. Haight's mule
train, which left Laramie City July
27, with freight and 275 passengers,
arrived in Salt Lake City. Six deaths
occurred on the journey.

1872—General George B. McClellan and
family arrived in Salt Lake City on a
visit.

1877—A delegation of fifteen Navajo In-
dians, among whom was the principal
chief of the tribe, arrived in Salt
Lake City.

1886—Henry Reiser of the Sixth ward,
Salt Lake City, was arrested for un-
lawful cohabitation and placed under
\$1000 bonds by Commissioner Mc-
Kay.

1887—Touquerville, Washington county,
was entered by United States deputy
marshals, who arrested Levi Savage

GARDNER DAILY STORE NEWS

MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

WEATHER FORECAST TODAY—Fair.

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but Little Right Now

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quality is unquestioned—quality that for twenty
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Sale you may select from hundreds of suits of
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made on high grade garments. Blacks and blues
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\$ 3.00 Suits, sale price.....\$2.25
\$ 3.50 suits, sale price.....2.50
\$ 4.00 suits, sale price.....3.00
\$ 5.00 suits, sale price.....3.75
\$ 6.00 suits, sale price.....4.50
\$ 7.50 suits, sale price.....5.75
\$10.00 suits, sale price.....7.00
\$12.00 suits, sale price.....9.00

Hundreds of pairs of straight pants, our entire
stock, regular 75c, \$1, \$1.50 and \$2 values,
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Special removal prices on Shirts, Waists,
Hose, Suspenders.

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THE QUALITY STORE
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on a charge of unlawful cohabitation.
Hyrum B. North was discharged from
the pen. Joseph H. Ridges of the
Nineteenth ward, Salt Lake City,
was arrested on a charge of unlawful
cohabitation, and placed under
bonds.

1853—Thomas Harding, Robert T. King,
Joshua Adams, James G. Higginson
and L. Loveridge, were discharged
from the pen. Bishop John Kinkaid
was arrested on a charge of unlawful
cohabitation, and placed under
bonds.

1859—Jens N. Hansen was discharged
from the pen.

1891—Mary Ann Pratt, widow of Parley
P. Pratt, died at Pleasant Grove.

1899—Arion Singing society of New
York visits Salt Lake.

1900—Roselle E. Scott killed in Deer
Creek canyon.

1901—Bishop C. C. McCabe visits Salt
Lake City. Ephraim McLaughlin
dies of apoplexy.

1904—Republicans gather for state con-
vention.

1906—Lyman R. Martineau chosen state
Democratic chairman, to succeed
Simon Bamberger.

1905—George Smith assaulted in store by
unknown thugs. Fourteen thousand
people go to Saltair on ladies' day.

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To Denver and Return

August 27th

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